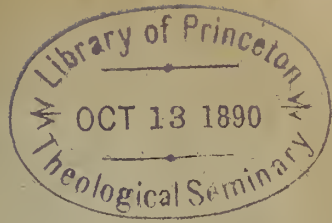


52P 45, 101



TWELFTH REPORT

OF THE

COUNCIL OF MISSIONS

COÖPERATING WITH THE

UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST

IN

JAPAN

TOKYO

JANUARY 1889



TWELFTH REPORT
OF THE
COUNCIL OF MISSIONS
COÖPERATING WITH THE
UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
IN
JAPAN
JANUARY 1889

MISSION OF THE REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH IN AMERICA 1859.
MISSION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (NORTH) IN THE U.S.A.. 1859.
MISSION OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SCOTLAND 1874.
MISSION OF THE REFORMED (GERMAN) CHURCH IN THE U.S.A. .. 1879.
MISSION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (SOUTH) IN THE U.S.A.. 1885.
MISSION OF THE WOMAN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF AMERICA 1871.

YOKOHAMA

R. MEIKLEJOHN & Co., PRINTERS,
No. 26 WATER STREET

1889



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The Missionaries connected with the Council Missionaries.
number one hundred and twenty-one. Exclusive of
the wives the number is eighty-two, thirty-eight
women and forty-four men. The increase for the
year is seven women and eight men. In two years
the increase has been eleven women and thirteen
men.

Twelve stations are occupied by the missionaries, Stations.
viz : Yokohama, Nagasaki, Tōkyō, Kanazawa, Ōsaka,
Sapporo, Sendai, Kōchi, Yamagata, Nagoya, Hiro-
shima and Morioka.

The United Church of Christ in Japan has
enjoyed a year of constant growth. There has been
no excitement and no extraordinary efforts have been
put forth. But almost every part of the Church has
been blessed and the whole increase is beyond our
expectations. In no previous year have the addi-
tions been so many. The adult members of the Church
number seven thousand five hundred and fifty-one.
The infant members number one thousand one hund-
red and thirty-nine. The total membership is eight
thousand six hundred and ninety. The increase
during the year is one thousand eight hundred and

Kirisuto Itchi
Kyo Kwai.

thirty-one. The churches are sixty-one, an increase of three. The ministers number thirty-six, a gain of two. The contributions for Church purposes were Yen 20,315.82 an increase of Yen 1,761.99 over the gifts of 1887. A comparison with longer periods is instructive. The United Church of Christ was formed in 1877 by the union of eight churches and six hundred and twenty-three Christians, including the children. In 1882 there were twenty-five churches with seventeen hundred and twenty-eight members. Three years later, in 1885, the churches were fifty and the members were three thousand nine hundred and twenty-two. In the past the Church has doubled in membership in each three years, and in eleven years the increase has been from six hundred to nine thousand. A like progression for the remaining twelve years of the century will make the membership in the year 1900, one hundred and forty-four thousand. Such a hope should not be too great for our faith. The future may well be richer in blessing than the past.

Evangelistic
work.

The direct gathering of converts has been, for the most part, the work of the Japanese pastors and evangelists. The native ministry is the key to the situation. Devoted and godly men soon gather strong churches. The Kaigan church in Yokohama

is still at the head with six hundred and twenty-one members, only two less than the entire membership of the United Church in 1877. Sendai is next with five hundred and sixty-three members. Kōchi and Shiba have more than four hundred each, Ushigome has three hundred and ninety-eight, Shinsakae has over three hundred, four churches have more than two hundred each, and twenty-four have more than one hundred members each. Surely no other instrumentality is so blessed as the faithful preaching of the Word. The churches come to appreciate the ministry, and the old notion that a congregation is as well without a pastor has almost disappeared.

The increase has been in connection with the churches for the most part, but every where the fields are white unto the harvest. At Morioka the the new year opens with prospects of large work and hopes of great success. At Sendai the increase is great and there is an emphatic call for more men. At Yamagata the prospects are good, provided the field is properly manned. Our earnest prayer is therefore that the Lord may speedily send forth more laborers into this most promising part of his vineyard. From the Hokkaido come reports of remarkable meetings at Mombetsu. The first convert was baptized only two years ago and now the

church has more than a hundred members, is self-supporting, paying the salary of the pastor and the cost of the new building for the church. The Home Mission Committee of the Chū Kwai in Tōkyō has many applications for men. Twice the number of its evangelists could be placed in promising fields at once. The west coast is more backward, but notably in the vicinity of Takata the people are ready for the message. And where there is less willingness to hear it is still to be proved that a sufficient force of evangelists will not soon find work enough that promises as rich results as in other parts of Japan. Until recently Nagoya was esteemed one of the most difficult places for mission work ; now its character in this respect has changed and the time is ripe for throwing a large force into it. In Mizuno, a hamlet near Nagoya, more than half the houses are occupied by the Christians and there is no other religion in the place. The former Buddhist priest was curious about Christianity and invited the minister at Nagoya to visit him and speak to the people. The villagers were convinced, the temple is now closed, the priest's curiosity is satisfied and he has left the place with no successor. Ōsaka repeats the story of large opportunity and insufficient force. The wonderful work in Tosa continues. Converts are gained

in all the neighboring towns. Mention is made of a group of thirty persons who live seven miles away, across the mountains, and yet they go and come on foot, making this long Sabbath day's journey that they may attend the services. It is not impossible that Tosa may be the first Christian province in Japan. At Hiroshima the Buddhist influence is still strong and progress is slow. And finally, in Kyūshū the better day has come. A foothold has been gained in Nagasaki itself, and in the provinces large and attentive congregations gather. In short the empire is open and waiting. The experience of the past emphasizes the opportunities of the present. With sufficient forces of pastors and evangelists the Church may be established in every part.

The Board of Home Missions has continued its work. The churches have give yen 1,200, and the missions have given yen 3,600. The gifts of the churches show a slight falling off owing no doubt to a balance in hand at the beginning of the year.

Several more churches have become self supporting during the year, but we may question whether several others are not receiving aid from the missions to their hurt. Surely every church should be self-supporting before its members number a hundred.

In May a special meeting of Synod was held in Tōkyō to receive the report of the committee on the constitution of the proposed Church of Christ in Japan. The report was received, and according to the constitution of the United Church was laid on the table for six months. November 23rd the Synod reassembled in the city of Ōsaka with a large attendance of ministers and elders. The constitution was carefully discussed article by article, and after some amendment was adopted as the constitution of the Church conditioned upon its adoption by the General Association of the Congregational Churches. The meeting was a demonstration of the capacity of the Japanese for representative government. The interest was intense and the debates were eager with wide differences of opinion, but the dignity and order throughout were admirable. The Synod was determined upon union and resolutely voted "no" to all proposed amendments that seemed likely to put obstacles in the way. On the final motion to adopt there was not a vote in the negative. Various causes contributed to this result, but the dominant motive with all was strong desire for the speedy evangelization of Japan, with the conviction that the union will contribute to this end.

Several missionaries have given their time to the

evangelistic work. Tours through the country, care of work not yet under the various Committees on Home Missions, with the care of pastorless churches demand much time and strength. Toward the close of the year the renewed difficulties about passports, owing to the failure of the efforts for treaty revision, interfered somewhat with touring.

The educational work grows rapidly. Much more than half of the strength of the United Missions is given to it. Twenty-three men and thirty-five women give their chief attention to teaching. Some of these do evangelistic work also, but on the other hand some of the others teach a portion of their time as a means of residence in the interior. Four schools for young men and boys teach over four hundred students. In eight primary schools for both boys and girls there are eight hundred pupils, and in the twelve schools for girls and young women there are more than a thousand students. The total number in all is two thousand two hundred and sixty.

Educational
Work.

The baptisms during the year have been more than a hundred. The total number of professing Christians is four hundred and fifty-two, and several schools have failed to give the number of Christians in their reports. Excepting the children who are too young to make a public profession, we find that

about half of the more mature students are Christians, and in the highest classes the proportion is still larger. In some of the schools every graduate has been a Christian. For the most part the students enter with no knowledge of Christianity, but they become Christians if they remain long under the influence of the schools.

As an evangelistic agency the schools are not so effective as preaching. Single Japanese pastors have baptized as many converts during the year as have been gained in all the schools. But there are other important results. The Christian community is educated, women are prepared to be Christian wives and teachers, and a Japanese ministry is trained. An influence is exerted far beyond the immediate school, and both students and teachers are active in all Christian work. The schools are most intimately connected with the growth and culture of the United Church.

Fifty-nine young men are studying theology. The standard of admission to the Theological Department of the Meiji Gakuin has been again raised, without, however, wholly overcoming the objections urged as to the want of scholarship on the part of some of the students. The faculty earnestly desire the coöperation of the missionaries and ministers of

the United Church in the choice of candidates for the school, who will maintain the high standard of education and Christian character already reached by the best of the Japanese ministers. The faculty also feel that the curriculum is not wholly satisfactory. Any practical suggestions that may aid in bringing the studies into a closer relation with the actual work will be welcome. We are still in the experimental stage. The class studying in English, graduates of the Academic Department of the Meiji Gakuin, promises well. It may be that the English Department will become the principal school, leaving the vernacular course for the training of lay workers, evangelists and the older men who cannot speak the English language. As heretofore, the students used their summer vacation in evangelistic work. The reports were satisfactory. The Department has outgrown its building, but we look forward to a new building at Shirokane in the near future.

The Academic Department of the Meiji Gakuin has enjoyed a year of prosperity. The faculty is now complete and the buildings are enough for present needs. Harris Hall for the Special Department has been erected through the gift of the Messrs. Harris of Philadelphia. Dr. Hepburn has added to his previous gifts a house for the use of one of the

professors. The Rev. E. R. Miller, of the Reformed Church Mission, has given his beautiful house No. 29 Tsukiji to three members of the Council in trust for the Meiji Gakuin. It is to be sold and the proceeds used in the building of a chapel. The detailed report of the Meiji Gakuin is appended.

The Rev. W. E. and Mrs. Hoy have given a new building to the Sendai Theological School as a memorial to the father of Mrs. Hoy, the Rev. John Ault.

Ferris Seminary, the three schools in Kanazawa, the Itchi Jo-gakkō in Ōsaka, the Tōkyō Bible Institute and the Sumiyoshichō Sho-gakkō have new buildings, and several other schools contemplate enlargement.

The Kōchi school for girls is the one addition to the schools. The ladies of the Sakurai School for Young Women have opened a branch at Takata. If the experiment proves successful other branches may be opened in other towns. The reports of the work of the students of the Tōkyō Bible Institute are most excellent, as has uniformly been the case.

Publications.

The Rev. J. L. Amerman, D. D., has continued the publication of his comprehensive work on Systematic Theology by the issue of a volume on Soteriology, pp. 470. Mr. M. N. Wyckoff has printed the fourth and fifth editions of his work on English

Composition. The circulation of the *Yorokobe no Otozure* and the *Kirisuto-kyō Shimbum* continues to increase.

Dr. Amerman, Mr. Wyckoff and Dr. Imbrie continue to be members of the American Tract Society's Committee for East Japan and have done a large share of the Committee's work. They report as follows:

3 books published.....	3,000	copies.
35 tracts “ 	190,000	“
Books sold	3,480	copies.
Tracts “ 	18,401	“
Books donated.....	803	“
Tracts “ 	153,367	“
Total circulation	176,051	“

The number of pages of tracts circulated is 1,565,481, an increase of more than half a million of pages over last year.

By the missions nearly 900 catechisms and about 1200 bound volumes have been sold, and large numbers of both have been donated.

Young men who have been sent out by the Y. M. C. A. in the U. S. are teaching in various schools throughout Japan. A secretary has been appointed for Tōkyō and associations have been formed in the

Y. M. C. A.

Imperial University, in the Higher Middle School and in the Government's Commercial College. This new effort promises much good.

The Nation.

At home and abroad the nation has been at peace. The attempt to revise the treaties with the Western Powers has failed. The Western Powers acted in concert and it proved impossible to form a treaty at once satisfactory to West and East. Since this failure Japan has somewhat more strictly enforced the letter of the treaties. Were this to continue our plans would be much modified. There is a popular demand for the withdrawal of all privileges not expressly guaranteed. Should the government yield to this demand all work outside of the treaty ports would be impossible for foreigners. But we have strong assurance that one of the Powers, and presumably the U. S., is about to form an independent treaty abolishing extraterritoriality and in return gaining free rights of residence and travel throughout the empire. When this treaty is confirmed all restriction upon our work will be removed.

Missionary
Policy.

Two years ago the Council asked the Churches in Scotland and the United States for more missionaries. In response we have perhaps as large a reinforcement as we can expect. We have now to seek the best disposition of our force, that we may accomplish the largest

work in the coming years. We have twelve stations admirably located. One might be added on the west coast at Toyama or Takata. The Southern Presbyterians purpose establishing another at Yamaguchi. It is not good policy perhaps to add to the stations beyond these. A few more men and women are needed to strengthen some of the weaker stations. But our present force is enough to reach every part of Japan. With the trunk lines of railway complete, with the new treaty in operation, and with the younger men well on with the study of the language, we may seek to preach regularly in every considerable town. Twenty-three men are engaged in the educational work, leaving twenty-one for the evangelistic. We should establish wide circuits, and with the efficient aid of the Board of Home Missions and of the pastors, seek the immediate establishment of the Church in every city. The aid of the ladies in the training of the Sunday Schools and the teaching of the women is greatly needed in the country as in the city. When the union with the Congregationalists is effected we shall have nineteen stations and more than thirty men devoted to the evangelistic work. In view of the ever increasing field soon to be fully open through the new treaty, and of our reinforcement, let this Council seriously consider how the missionary force may be best disposed and

used. Let us seek the complete equipment of the present institutions and stations rather than indefinite extension. With our present centers we can conveniently do all that remains for us to do. Let us extend the evangelistic work and so rearrange and consolidate woman's work that more of the ladies' time may be given to the Churches. Let us study our problem in conjunction with the Congregationalists that there may be mutual aid and efficient coöperation.

Brethren, we have opportunity, we have large forces, we have the blessing of God on our labors. Let us rally all forces, Japanese and foreign, Reformed, Presbyterian, Congregational, men and women, for the independent establishment of the Church of Christ in Japan. With wise plans, with earnest work, with the coöperation of missions, with the union of the Japanese Church, most of all with the continued presence of the Spirit of our Lord we may anticipate the close of this foreign missionary enterprise by the close of the nineteenth century. May God bless our labors to this end.

GEORGE WM. KNOX.

Theological School,

No. 17 Tsukiji, Tōkyō.

January 19, 1889.

REPORT OF THE MEIJI GAKUIN.

The Faculty has fourteen foreign and six Japanese members. Dr. Knox returned in September, 1888, and resumed work in the Japanese Theological Department, and Mr. McCauley returned in December to the Academic Department. Dr. Amerman takes the Chair of Systematic Theology in the Special Department. Mr. Waddell undertakes additional work in the Special Department. The faculties of the Academic and Special Departments have been further strengthened by the arrival in the autumn of the Rev. G. P. Pierson and the Rev. H. M. Landis. In June Dr. Verbeck discontinued his connection with the institution, as did also the Rev. T. Lindsay. Mr. Hattori having gone to the U. S. in April, Mr. Sugimori was made temporary *kanji* and registrar in conjunction with one of the foreign professors. Mr. Ise gave up his position as lecturer on the Evidences.

Four members of the class of 1888 of the Academic Department have been made tutors in English and mathematics, at the same time continuing their studies in the Special Department.

At the third Commencement held at the Kosei Kwan, June 29, 1888, nineteen students were graduated,

viz: nine from the Japanese Theological Department, nine from the Academic Department, and one from the Special Department.

During the first term of the school year 1888-89 students were in attendance as follows:—

		No. of Students.	No. of Christians.
Special Depart- ment	Literary Course, Juniors	2	1
	Theol. " "	4	4
Japanese Theo- logical De- partment	Seniors	4	4
	Middlers	21	21
	Juniors	12	12
Academic De- partment	Seniors	18	11
	Juniors	20	10
	Sophomores	33	16
	Freshmen	48	24
Preparatory De- partment	A	41	11
	B	21	4
	C	23	5
		246	123

During the summer vacation the graduates and under-graduates of the Theological Departments with the graduates and others of the Academic Department carried on evangelistic work under the direction of the committees of Chū Kwai, the missions and the Religious Society of the School.

Additional dormitories and class rooms for the Special and Academic Departments have been provided by the erection of Harris Hall. The funds for the

removal of the old school building from Tsukiji and its erection at Shirokane in a much improved style were provided by the Messrs. Harris of Philadelphia, who have thus again shown their generous interest in the Meiji Gakuin. Dr. Hepburn has also made a handsome addition to his former gifts by erecting a residence for a professor. It is occupied by Professors MacNair and Pierson. A house for Professor Ballagh has been completed and one for Professor Landis is in process of building. The Rev. E. R. Miller, of the Reformed Church Mission, has given his beautiful residence No. 29 Tsukiji in trust for the Meiji Gakuin. It is to be sold and the proceeds used in the erection of a chapel.

The Council warmly thanks the Messrs. Harris, Dr. Hepburn and Mr. Miller for their generous gifts.

The Japanese Theological Department has outgrown its accommodations and has need of a new lecture hall and dormitory. Another dormitory will also soon be needed by the Academic Department. These buildings should be placed upon the grounds at Shirokane, as it is desired to bring the departments together.

Small additions have been made to the libraries through the grants of the Reformed and Presbyterian

Church Mission Boards, and a set of the new edition of the Ante-Nicene Fathers, and the Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers has been received from Rev. J. M. Ferris, D.D., of New York.

Two registrars have been appointed in the place of the former *kanji* and a medical adviser has been engaged. Dr. Kajiki visits the dormitories daily, and has general charge of all that pertains to the sanitary condition of the institution.

The expenses of the Japanese Theological Department, exclusive of the salaries of the foreign professors, were for the year Yen 1,930.33.

Exclusive of the expenses connected with the buildings and of the salaries of the foreign professors, the Academic Department is wholly self-supporting. Its expenses were Yen 3,688.72.

In scholarship, the test of a school's success and of a teacher's comfort and pleasure in his work, the year has shown progress. There has been progress too toward that position of influence in the Church in Japan which is the ideal kept constantly in mind.

T. M. MacNAIR, Secretary.

Meiji Gakuin,

Shirokane, Tōkyō, January 19, 1889.

MISSIONARIES.

Stations.

REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH MISSION.

Yokohama
1859.

Rev. J. H. BALLAGH and wife.

Rev. E. S. BOOTH and wife.

Miss H. L. WINN.

Miss A. DE F. THOMPSON.

Miss MARY DEYO.

MISSION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (NORTH)
IN THE U. S. A.

J. C. HEPBURN, M.D., LL. D.

WOMAN'S UNION MISSION.

Miss J. N. CROSBY.

Mrs. L. A. PIERSON.

Miss A. D. KELSEY, M.D.

Mrs. E. SHARLAND.

Miss A. VIELE.

MISSION OF THE REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH.

Nagasaki 1859.

Rev. A. OLTMANS and wife.

H. V. S. PEEKE.

Miss M. E. BROKAW.

Miss R. L. IRVINE.

Tôkyô 1869.

MISSION OF THE REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH.

Rev. J. L. AMERMAN, D.D. and wife.

M. N. WYCKOFF and wife.

Rev. H. HARRIS & wife.

Rev. G. F. VERBECK, D.D.

MISSION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (NORTH).

Rev. D. THOMPSON, D.D. and wife.

J. C. BALLAGH and wife.

Rev. WILLIAM IMBRIE, D.D. and wife.

Rev. GEORGE WM. KNOX, D.D. and wife.

Rev. J. M. McCAULEY and wife.

Rev. T. M. MACNAIR.

Rev. G. P. PIERSON.

Rev. H. M. LANDIS and wife.

Miss K. M. YOUNGMAN.

Mrs. M. T. TRUE.

Miss A. K. DAVIS.

Miss I. A. LEETE.

Miss A. B. WEST.

Miss A. P. BALLAGH.

Miss E. P. MILLIKEN.

Miss C. H. ROSE.

Miss G. S. BIGELOW.

Miss E. H. CASE.

Miss E. HAYS.

Miss L. MURRAY.

MISSION OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. H. WADDELL and wife.

Rev. R. DAVIDSON and wife.

MISSION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (NORTH).

Kanazawa 1879.

Rev. T. C. WINN and wife.

Rev. M. C. HAYES and wife.

Rev. J. H. LEONARD and wife.

Rev. A. G. TAYLOR and wife.

Miss M. K. HESSER.

Miss F. PORTER.

Mrs. L. M. NAYLOR.

MISSION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (NORTH).

Osaka 1882.

Rev. J. B. PORTER and wife.

Rev. B. C. HAWORTH and wife.

Rev. G. C. WOODHULL and wife.

Miss A. E. GARVIN.

Miss A. R. HAWORTH.

Miss C. E. LAFFERTY.

MISSION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (NORTH).

Sapporo 1888

Miss S. C. SMITH.

MISSION OF THE REFORMED (GERMAN) CHURCH.

Sendai 1885.

Rev. W. E. HOY and wife.

Rev. D. B. SCHNEDER and wife.

Miss L. R. POORBAUGH.

Miss E. F. POORBAUGH.

- Kōchi 1886. MISSION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (SOUTH).
Rev. R. B. GRINNAN and wife.
Rev. D. B. JUNKIN.
Rev. H. B. PRICE.
Miss ANNIE DOWD.
Miss C. S. STIRLING.
- Yamagata 1887. MISSION OF THE REFORMED (GERMAN) CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. MOORE and wife.
- Nagoya 1887. MISSION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (SOUTH).
Rev. R. E. MACALPINE and wife.
Miss L. E. WIMPISH.
Mrs. A. E. RANDOLPH.
- Hiroshima 1887. MISSION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (NORTH).
Rev. A. V. BRYAN and wife.
Rev. F. S. CURTIS and wife.
Rev. J. B. AYRES and wife.
Miss M. N. CUTHBERT.
- Morioka 1888. MISSION OF THE REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH.
Rev. E. R. MILLER and wife.
- In the U. S. MISSION OF THE REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH.
Rev. V. H. STOUT and wife.
Rev. H. H. DEMAREST and wife.
Mrs. VERBECK.

MISSION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (NORTH).

Rev. T. T. ALEXANDER and wife.

Rev. C. H. FISHER and wife.

Rev. J. P. HEARST and wife.

Miss A. WARNER.

Miss C. T. ALEXANDER.

MISSION OF THE REFORMED (GERMAN) CHURCH.

Rev. A. D. GRING and wife.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In England.

Rev. T. LINDSAY and wife.

	Men.	Women.	Wives.	Total
REFORMED CHURCH (DUTCH) MISSION	11	5	10	26
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MISSION (NORTH)...	22	22	20	64
UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MISSION....	3	..	3	6
REFORMED CHURCH (GERMAN) MISSION	4	2	4	10
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MISSION (SOUTH) ...	4	4	2	10
WOMAN'S UNION MISSION .....	..	5	..	5
TOTAL, DEC. 1888	44	38	39	121
TOTAL, DEC. 1887	36	31	33	100
TOTAL, DEC. 1886	31	27	29	87

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOL.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	PLACE.	SUPPORTED BY	No. of PUPILS.	No. of CHRISTIANS.
For boys	Meiji Gakuin.	Tōkyō.	R.C.&A.P.M.	246	123
& young	Steele Memorial school.	Nagasaki.	R.C.M.	92	25
men.	Hokuriku Ei-wa gakkō.	Kanazawa.	A.P.M.	64	18
	Theological school.	Sendai.	G.R.C.M.	12	12

THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS IN THESE SCHOOLS.

Meiji Gakuin	41
Steele Memorial	6
Sendai School	12

Primary	Sumiyoshi chō Shogakkō	Yokohama	A.P.M.	270	..
schools	Kemo No. 1	Tōkyō	"	130	..
for girls	Kemo No. 2	"	"	120	..
& boys.	Shinagawa Sho-gakkō..	Shinagawa	"	35	..
	Sho-yei Sho-gakkō	Tōkyō.	Mr. Okami.	185	..
	Kindergarten	Kanazawa	A.P.M.	49	..
	Two day Schools		R.C.M.	50	..
Schools	Am. Mission Home	Yokohama	W.U.M.S.	144	56
for girls	Ferris Seminary	"	R.C.M.	144	47
& young	Sturges Seminary	Nagasaki.	"	26	9
ladies.	Sakurai school for				
	young women	Tōkyō.	A.P.M.	300	82
	Graham seminary	"	"	120	32
	Tōkyō Bible Institute ..	"	"	18	18
	Sho-yei Kōtō Jo-gakkō ..	"	Mr. Okami.	45	11
	Koto Jo-gakko	Kanazawa	A.P.M.	45	19
	Jo-gakkō	Hakodate.	"	50	..
	Jo-gakkō	Sendai.	G.R.C.M.	50	..
	Jo-gakkō	Kōchi.	S.P.M.	65	..

Total No. in theological schools	59	59
Total No. in schools for young men and boys	355	119
Total in mixed schools	839	..
Total No. in schools for young women and girls	1007	274

Total No. in schools	2,260	452
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STATISTICAL TABLE.

PRESBYTERIES AND CHURCHES.	PASTORS.	NUMBER.	TOTAL MEMBERSHIP. OCTOBER, 1887.	BAPTISMS DURING THE YEAR.			MEMBERSHIP, OCTOBER 1888.				CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ALL PURPOSES.	LICENTATES.	OUT-STATIONS.	MINISTERS.	ORDAINED DURING THE YEAR.
				Adults.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.					
Dai Ichi, Tōkyō :															
Kaigan, Yokohama	Inagaki Akira	1	504	146	16	162	285	298	38	621	1,388.095	1	9	Inagaki Akira.	Katō Satoru.
Shinsakai, Tōkyō	Ishiwara Yasutarō ..	2	294	45	3	48	172	134	16	322	752.805	2	..	Ibuka Kajiuosuke.	
Sumiyoshi Chō, Yokohama ..	Yamamoto Hideteru ..	3	192	57	18	75	120	95	42	257	521.415	..	2	Ogimi Motoichirō.	
Hoden, Shimōsa .....	.. .. .	4	69	..	..	..	36	18	15	69	20.378	..	..	Ishiwara Yasutarō.
Sukiyabashi, Tōkyō	Tamura Naomi	5	195	56	..	56	147	87	44	278	4,276.610	..	..	Tamura Naomi.
Shinagawa, "	Katō Satoru	6	45	3	..	3	13	17	7	37	196.437	..	2	Wada Hidetoyo.	
Kōjinuachi, " .....	.. .. .	7	149	51	5	56	88	82	26	196	372.052	..	1	Minagaki Shugo.
Sakura, Shimōsa .....	.. .. .	8	96	7	..	7	59	28	13	100	103.900	..	3	Itō Tōkichi.
Nakabashi, Tōkyō .....	.. .. .	9	59	9	..	9	37	19	4	60	76.100	..	1	Yamamoto Hideteru
Daimachi, "	Kimura Kumaji	10	135	27	8	35	65	54	43	162	280.620	2	1	Harasawa Kido.	
Mishima, Izu	Itō Tōkichi	11	239	19	..	19	129	90	35	254	1,169.102	..	1	Kimura Kumaji.	
Kujukuri, Kazusa .....	.. .. .	12	134	13	6	19	75	41	36	152	143.740	1	4	Okuno Masatsuna.
Shiba, Tōkyō	Wada Hidetoyo	13	294	66	15	81	174	144	90	408	554.730	2	3	Katō Satoru.	
Akasaka, " .....	.. .. .	14	49	8	11	19	27	24	36	87	681.170	1	1	..
Motodaikicho, Tōkyō .....	.. .. .	15	46	12	2	14	29	20	12	61	58.315	1	1	..
Yokosuka, Sagami .....	.. .. .	16	98	48	2	50	75	58	8	141	247.585	..	1	..
Murakami, Echigo .....	.. .. .	17	26	9	..	9	21	18	..	39	50.363	..	2	..
Niigata, " .....	.. .. .	18	74	33	2	35	45	33	8	86	97.818	..	..	..
Hota, Bushu .....	.. .. .	19	42	8	..	8	30	11	2	43	26.382	..	3	..
Sakurada, Tōkyō .....	.. .. .	20	211	20	2	22	68	53	19	140	129.276	1	4	..
Total	2951	637	90	727	1695	1324	494	3513	11,146.893	11	39	..	
Dai Ni, Tōkyō :															
Ueda, Shinshu	1	80	4	..	4	39	27	6	72	77.390	1	1	Uemura Masahisa.	Matsuzaki Muraji. Baba Shōsaku.
Ōmori, Shimōsa .....	.. .. .	2	26	1	..	1	13	3	2	18	9.000	..	..	Ogawa Yoshiyasu.
Asakusa, Tōkyō	Baba Shōsaku	3	147	21	9	30	76	54	27	157	325.635	1	..	Kitahara Yoshimichi.	
Ushigome, "	Hattori Shozo	4	284	70	8	78	156	182	56	394	488.394	3	..	Ishiwara Ryo.	
Ryōgoku, "	Matsuzaki Muraji ..	5	217	70	6	76	81	58	30	169	340.262	3	..	Shinowara Ginzo.	
Hongo, " .....	.. .. .	6	151	34	1	35	89	69	18	176	312.168	..	3	Hattori Shozo.
Wado, Bushu .....	.. .. .	7	99	11	5	16	62	31	18	111	107.837	..	3	Takagi Shiukichi.
Kiriū, Jōshu .....	.. .. .	8	74	10	..	10	33	25	20	78	152.709	1	..	Miura Tōru.
Shitaya, Tōkyō	Hoshino Kōta	9	150	24	..	24	93	66	1	160	380.059	3	..	Matsuzaki Muraji.	
Nihonbashi "	Kitahara Yoshimichi.	10	126	29	5	34	63	67	34	164	421.505	..	1	Baba Shōsaku.	
Adachi, " .....	.. .. .	11	58	..	..	..	29	15	14	58	9.772	..	..	Hoshino Kōta.
Honjo, "	Shinowara Ginzo ..	12	59	13	6	19	31	28	13	72	175.466	..	..	..
Utsunomiya, Yashu .....	.. .. .	13	75	6	2	8	42	38	20	100	66.595	..	..	..
Meisei, Tōkyō .....	.. .. .	14	163	13	9	22	70	68	38	176	1,044.969	..	..	..
Baicho, " .....	.. .. .	15	85	71	..	71	76	66	..	142	166.835	..	..	..
Kasuga, Shinshu .....	.. .. .	16	29	8	..	8	24	6	..	30	56.707	..	1	..
Hikoma, Yashu .....	.. .. .	17	24	..	..	..	18	7	4	29	38.600	1	1	..
Isezaki, Gumma .....	.. .. .	18	..	..	..	..	71	20	4	95	26.000	1	2	..
Unattached .....	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	29	29	..	58	..	..	..	..
Total	1847	385	51	436	1095	859	305	2259	4,199.903	14	12	..	
Chinzei.															
Nagasaki, Hizen	1	149	43	22	65	80	62	65	207	242.010	1	7	Aoyama Shozaburō.	Tomegawa Itsurō. Ota Tomesuke. Segawa Asashi.
Yanagawa, Chikugo .....	.. .. .	2	146	..	..	..	53	53	40	146	..	..	..	Tomegawa Itsurō.
Akamagaseki, Nagato .....	.. .. .	3	31	5	0	5	22	6	5	33	27.450	..	..	Ota Tomesuke.
Kagoshima, Satsuma .....	.. .. .	4	31	3	0	3	9	12	11	32	9.970	2	2	Segawa Asashi.
Yamaguchi, Suwo .....	.. .. .	5	84	40	13	53	46	56	35	137	138.700	1	2	..
Toyōra, Nagato .....	.. .. .	6	36	12	1	13	18	17	7	42	39.730	..	..	..
Hiroshima, Aki .....	.. .. .	7	58	20	2	22	44	31	7	82	90.340	1	2	..
Unattached .....	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	..	32	..	..	..	..
Total	535	123	38	161	288	253	170	711	548.200	5	13	..	
Naniwa.															
Kanazawa, Kaga	Banno Kaichi	1	116	23	1	24	56	54	16	126	227.150	1	..	Banno Kaichi	Aoki Tsuyei Toda Tadaatsu
Nagoya, Owari .....	.. .. .	2	126	37	4	41	91	50	22	163	131.220	2	4	Aoki Tsuyei
Kita, Ōsaka .....	.. .. .	3	150	55	0	55	96	90	8	194	296.464	..	..	Toda Tadaatsu
Kōchi .....	.. .. .	4	297	136	26	162	204	171	69	444	456.713	1	7	..
Minami, Ōsaka	Aoki Tsuyei	5	104	25	8	33	60	43	35	138	150.135	1	..	..
Tonomachi, Kanazawa .....	.. .. .	6	38	9	0	9	27	10	7	44	65.920	1	..	..
Ozu, Iyo .....	.. .. .	7	67	7	1	8	28	29	12	69	29.206	..	..	..
Unattached .....	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	30	30	..	60	..	..	..	..
Total	898	292	40	332	592	477	169	1238	1,356.808	6	11	..	
Miagi.															
Sendai	1	349	279	0	279	401	162	0	563	1,086.702	Oshikawa Masayoshi.	Nakasu Harutane Fujyū Kinroku. Miura Sōzaburō Kitayama Hatsutarō.
Hakodate	Nakasu Harutane ..	2	66	30	0	30	59	37	0	96	357.000	..	..	Nakasu Harutane
Iwanuma .....	.. .. .	3	73	63	0	63	74	25	0	99	372.810	..	..	Fujyū Kinroku.
Ishinomaki .....	.. .. .	4	25	31	0	31	50	12	0	62	113.810	..	..	Miura Sōzaburō
Furukawa .....	.. .. .	5	32	8	0	8	24	12	0	36	56.000	..	..	Kitayama Hatsutarō.
Iburi	Kitayama Hatsutarō	6	83	89	2	91	73	39	1	113	1,077.700	..	..	..
Total	628	500	2	502	681	287	1	969	3,064.022	5	5	..	
Summary.															
Dai Ichi, Tōkyō	20	2951	637	90	727	1695	1324	494	3513	11,146.893	11	39	13	
Dai Ni, Tōkyō	20	1847	385	51	436	1095	859	305	2259	4,199.903	14	12	11	
Chinzei	8	535	123	38	161	288	253	170	711	548.200	5	13	4	
Naniwa	7	898	292	40	332	592	477	169	1238	1,356.808	6	11	3	
Miagi	6	628	500	2	502	681	287	1	969	3,064.022	5	5	5	
Total	61	6850	1937	221	2158	4351	3200	1139	8690	20,315.826	41	80	36	

